

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII. No. 3934.

號五月二年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

日一十月正年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORON, 121, Holborn Hill, E.O. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.O. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne, and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO.—and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SINGAPORE, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, HENDY & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & Co. Manila, O. HENNING & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAY.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice, Mr G. DE CHAMPEAUX will act, as this Port, as Agent of the above Company. By Order of the Directors.

G. BERTRAND.

Hongkong, January 25, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. OTTO GRABE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st January, 1876.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, January 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st January 1876.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GHEE & Co.

O. SUN GHEE.

Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co.

Dec. 31, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr JOHN GARNER PRADON is authorized to sign the firm.

J. A. MAITLAND.

Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. PRADON, to whom all communications should be addressed. Our Firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PRADON remaining therein unchanged.

FURDON & Co.

China, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of SIDNEY DRACON, deceased.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned at once, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

G. M. SMITH,

Canton, February 1, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs A. KING & Co., to sell by Public Auction without reserve, at their Furniture Depot, No. 2, Zetland Street, on

MONDAY,

the 7th day of February, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The whole of their well-selected Stock of English and Colonial made Household Furniture etc., comprising:—English made Mahogany Drawing Room Suite, Colonial made Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, in Green Rep.

English made Walnut Cheffonier, with glass, English made Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, English and Colonial made Teak and Rosewood Sideboards, Wagon and Side Tables, Marble Sideboard with Glass, Double-wing Wardrobes, English made Mahogany Wardrobes, English Walnut Centre Tables, Colonial made Marble top Centre Tables, Teakwood Marble top Washstands and Toilet Tables, Toilet Glasses, Glass Book Case, English made Card Tables, Iron and Wooden Bedsteads, Pier Glasses, 2, 3, and 4-burner Gazaliers, Gas Brackets, Clocks, Carpets, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Office Desks, Copying Press, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glassware, Platedware, &c., &c., &c.

One Piano, by Stodart, New York. One Piano, by Collard & Collard.

And,

A Cottage Piano. Catalogues will be issued. Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1876.



MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th February, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Stanley Barracks,—

IN LOTS,

The Materials of the Buildings situated on the Military Cantonment, as they now stand, with the exception of the foundations and retaining walls.

The purchasers will be required to clear and remove from the ground the rubbish on each lot.

The lots may now be viewed, and full particulars obtained on application at the Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road, East, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

C. R. SHERVINGTON,

Lieut. Colonel,

Control Office, Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1876.

N. B.—For the convenience of intending purchasers, a Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf, on the morning of the Sale, at 10 o'clock, for Stanley.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

DESIGNS for the Construction of a CATHEDRAL CHURCH in SAIGON are invited by the Government of Saigon. The cost of erection is estimated at 800,000 francs. Plans and Designs will be exhibited on the 1st of July, 1876, and a premium awarded to the two designs adjudged to be the best by the jury. The conditions of the competition may be seen at the China Mail and Daily Press offices; also at the French Consulate, Hongkong, January 31, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the Jury List for 1876 is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies, omissions, objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of February a.d. 1876, in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864. It is further notified that no person whose name is on the list as a Juror will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

F. S. HUFFAM,

Deputy Registrar.

Hongkong, January 31, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th current, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 17th current, (both days included,) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER 1875, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th February Next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 18th February Next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 28, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 4% or \$3 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after THURSDAY, the 27th Instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1876.

NOTICE.

PROFESSOR A. MOREL has arrived, and has taken private rooms at the Oriental Hotel, where he can be daily consulted from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., for the following ailments:—

DEAFNESS.—Any one suffering from this above can be made to hear instantaneously by the SECRET SOUND COMMUNICATOR, patented by the Professor.

THE WRAN SHORTER MADE TO SEE by means of a powerful double convex microscope, made in the shape of a Lotion and Lunettes.

CHIROPODIST.—Corns, hard and soft Bunions, Warts on the hands; Moles on the Face, Freckles, Ingrowing Nails will be cured without hurting, or drawing of Blood in the space of a few seconds by a new French process. In fact,

"You'll run when you put walked before, And a cripple be no more."

N.B.—Ladies wishing to be attended at their private residences can be waited upon by sending their addresses.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., &c.

THE French "OPERA COMIQUE TROUPE," lately of PARIS, LONDON, St. Petersburg, New York and Saigon, Will have the honor of giving their First Performance

ON MONDAY NEXT, February 7th, 1876.

"La Fille de Madame Angot."

Opera Comique in Three Acts, by CHARLES LECOCQ.

ACCOMPANIMENT BY MR. L'AMATY, CAPRAIS, DIRECTOR.

For Particulars, See Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Stalls,.....\$2.

Back Seats,.....1.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Messrs. KAVES & Co.; also at the door of the Theatre, on the night of Performance.

Hongkong, February 2, 1876.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

—and—

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

Recognized by the

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....80,000,000 3,300,000

RESERVE FUND,.....20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Bruns, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,.....100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—AD. ANDER, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. J. F. CONNOR, Esq. S. V. POHNSKY, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, EWM CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, January 27, 1876.

For Sale.

TAKASIMA COALBURY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE. FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARGES, Handpicked; Double-sorted at \$5 per Ton. SMALLS, at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER.

No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.

Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

FOR SALE. BARTON'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, For Ships' Bottoms.

Sole Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.) Pints, \$16 " (2 ")

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY, \$12 per case (1 dozen.)

For Sale by HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1875.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain BROWN, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "DJEEMAH,"

Captain FLAMBEAU, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "NORDEN,"

Captain JESSEN, will leave for the above Ports on MON-

DAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "GUNGA,"

GARCAIA, Master, will leave on MONDAY Next, the 7th

Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The British Steamship "HINDOSTAN,"

T. S. GAEDNER, Commander, will leave this for the above

Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 12th Inst., at 8 p.m.

Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary being about to become vacant Applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received upto the 25th Instant Salaries £600 per annum.
Hongkong January 13, 1876.

Krupps Cast Steel Works,
(Essen Germany),
Sole Agents for China,
H. PERL,
Hankow, Shanghai, Canton
(Germany.)

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
— — — — —

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of the Agencies:
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop;
Canton.—Sing Cheong Kiang's Post Office; Hin Sing Store; Old Hong Lok Hou; Luen Hing Street Kwong Tai Wah Shop, Yee Shuek Maik Sit Chuan's Tea House; Nanking Kong Sang & Co.; Sze Hai Tong Dispensary; Providence Treasurer's Agency; Heung Yu Shop, Small Market Street; New City Y. Changy Photo Engraving Shop; Kwai Tsang Ship Lin Chong's Restaurant;



At the "China Mail" Office,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
HONGKONG, January 9, 1878.

1990

1997

100-443887-100

Intimations.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
In consequence of Spurious Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted A New Label, bearing their Signature, thus—

Lea & Perrins
which will be placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November 1874.
This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Unparalleled Success of Goodall's World-Renowned HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. YORKSHIRE RELISH. GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. E. NORTON, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

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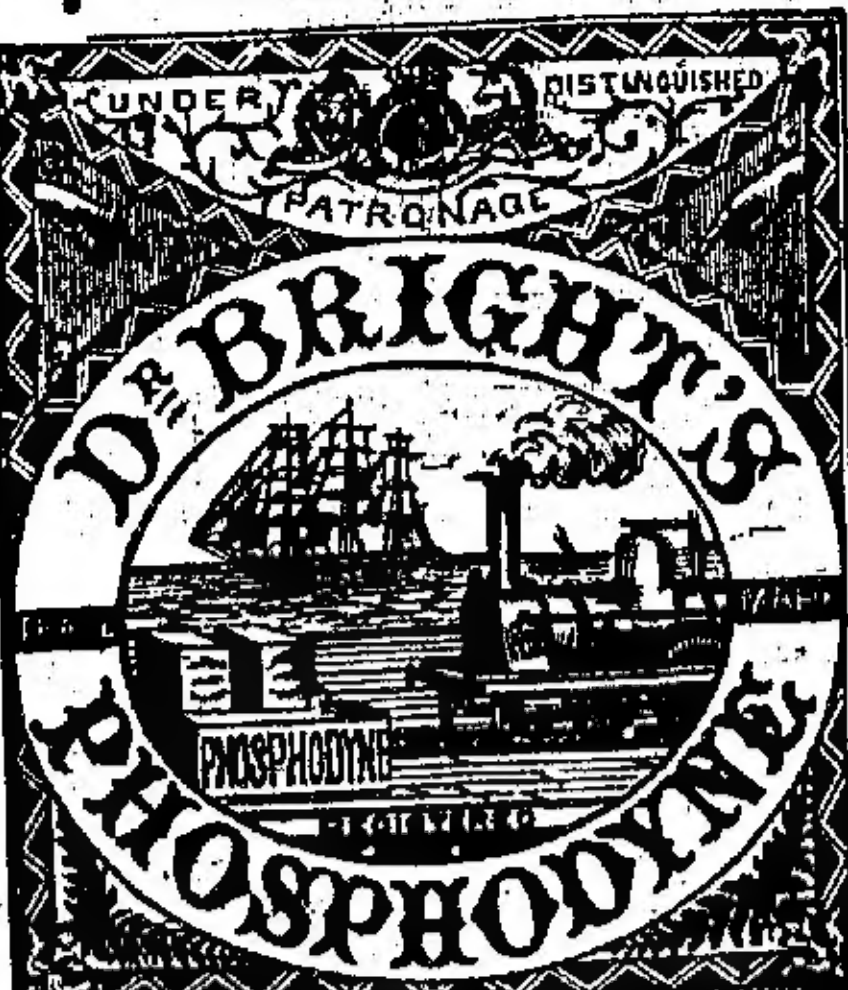
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Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OSONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Nausea in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight, and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use restores all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, " WATSON, CLAY & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

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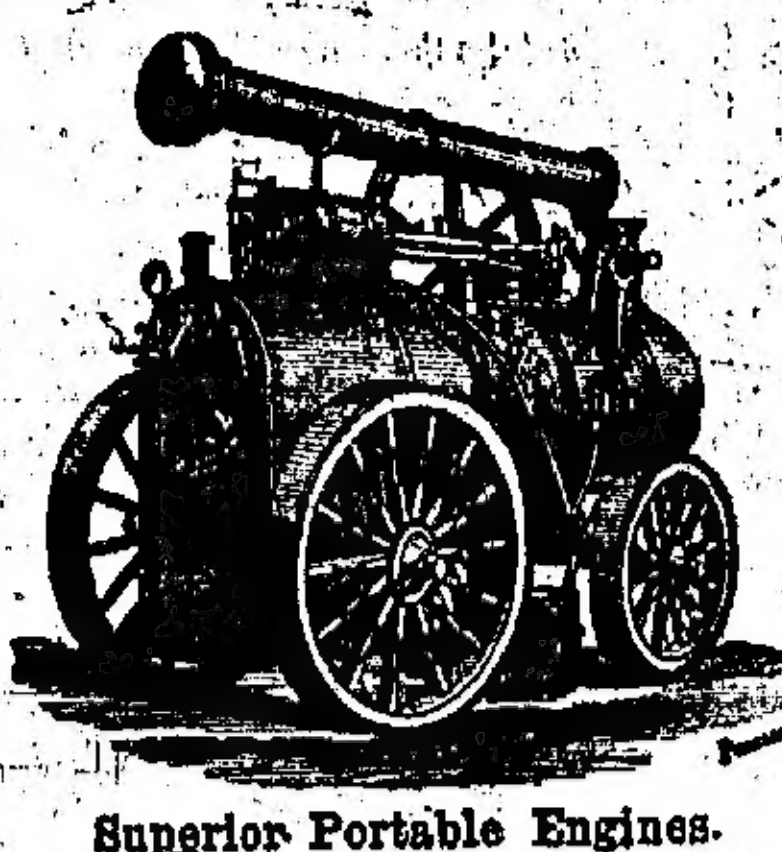
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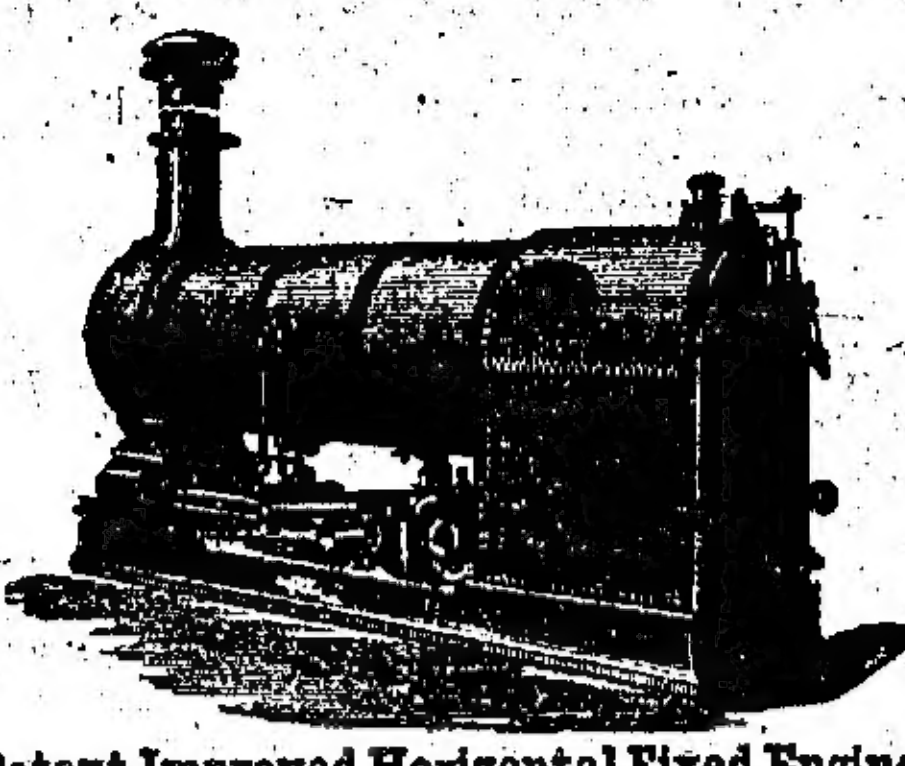
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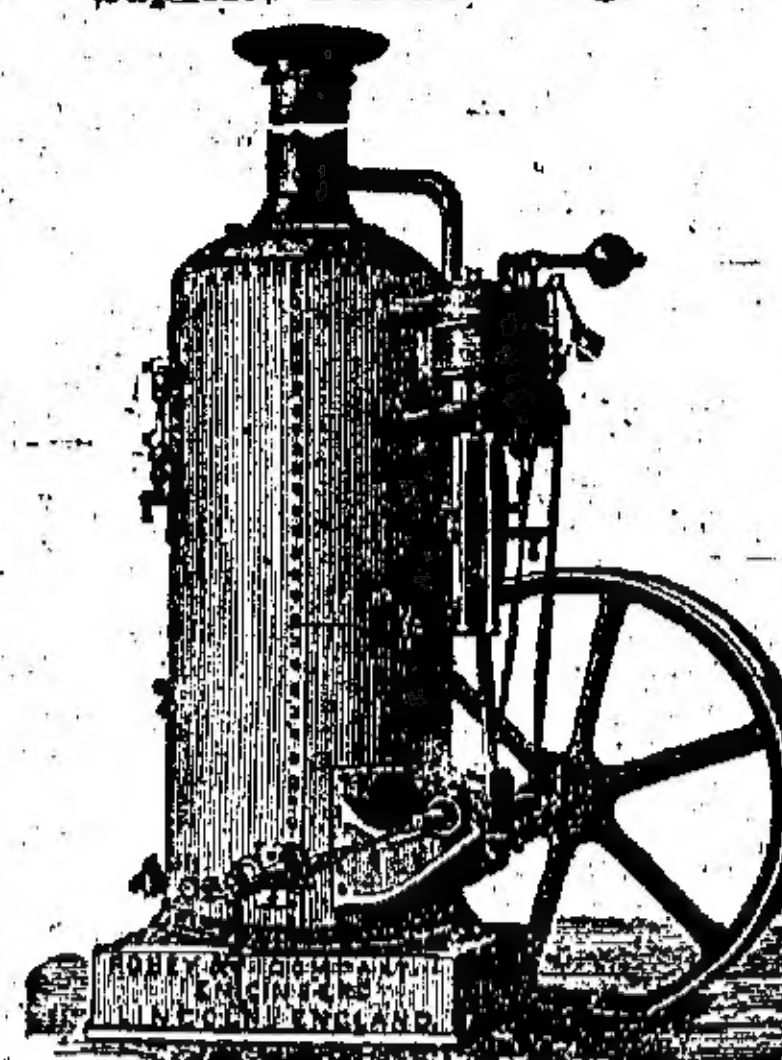
ROBEY & CO., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Superior Portable Engines.



Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine and Locomotive Boiler Combined.

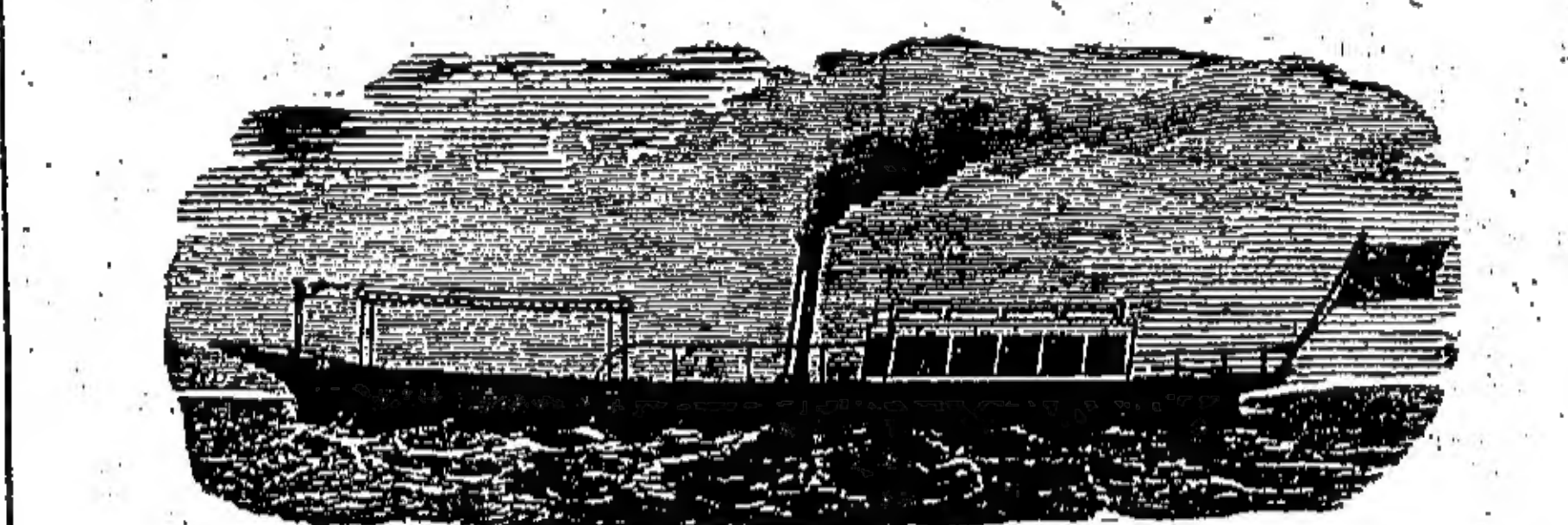


Vertical Stationary Steam Engine and Patent Boiler Combined.



Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,
ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



YARROW'S Small Steamers and Steam Launches, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL, TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY.)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE.
TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL
CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S.
MENELAUS, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from
the Underwriter not later than the
7th inst., for shipment per S. S. Stentor.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 1, 1876. 167

S. S. ARGYLE,
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their
risk by the Underwriter, and stored at
their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf
or Boats delivery may be effected.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
11th instant will be counter-signed by
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1876. 161

BRITISH STEAMSHIP "CROUZE,"
Joy, Master, FROM LONDON VIA
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their
risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-
tained.
Consignees wishing to take their Goods
from the boats alongside the Wharf, are at
liberty to do so.
Goods remaining in store after the 11th
instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary is given until 12
o'clock on the 1st February.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 31, 1876. 111

BRITISH BARK MARINA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named Vessel are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hindostan, Captain T. S.
GARDNER, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Underwriter for counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at their risk and
expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German
Barque LILIE, Captain, Master,
from Hamburg, are requested to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 3, 1876.

BRITISH BARK COLDSTREAM,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP GRAYE, FROM
LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 30, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Underwriter for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Ex Donnal, July 2, 1874.
Ex Ironsday, November 23, 1875.
AB No. 6. 1 case Merchandise.
Ex Anadyr, January 16, 1876.
RM 100 bales Cotton.
Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

TO-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

The 11 British Ship
"SAHAR NICHOLSON,"
993 Tons Register, Captain
KELKIN, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

TO-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

The 11 British Ship
"SAHAR NICHOLSON,"
993 Tons Register, Captain
KELKIN, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.**

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN
HONGKONG

OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

**This Evening,
FEBRUARY 5th, 1876.**

DAVE CARSON
Will appear in a Local Vocal Sketch, entitled
"THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT,"
In which he will impersonate
AN IRISHMAN, A SCOTCHMAN, A FRENCH-
MAN, A CHINESEMAN, AN UNPROTECTED
FEMALE, A MILD HINDOO,
and
HENNESSEY, FISHAW, CUTLER, PALMER
& Co.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
OF THE
WONDERFUL BOX AND CABINET
ILLUSIONS.

The Secret of which will be exposed and
explained to the Audience at the
TERMINATION OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SERIES.

PROGRAMME KHO DEKHO.

PART FIRST.

Mrs. CARSON will preside at the
Pianoforte.
Introductory Overture DAVE CARSON'S
(Original) Minstrel.
Opening Chorus (per-
spective) DAVE CARSON'S
Minstrel.
Oh, would I were a Fly. DAVE CARSON.
Pretty Little Dark Eyes. Mr. J. C. TALBOT.
The Country Captain. DAVE CARSON.
The Sweep's Refrain (with
Tyrolean and Automa-
tion Imitations) Mr. J. C. TALBOT
& Co.
LEAF BY LEAF, THE ROSES FALL.
Part First will conclude with
"THE CALCUTTA PALKEE
WALLAHS,"
DAVE CARSON.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

American Ballad. (The) Mrs. D. CARSON.
Birds will come again.
"THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT,"
DAVE CARSON.
A Grand Burlesque Operatic Scene,
A LA "CONSERVATOIRE DU
KOWLOON,"
Mr. J. C. TALBOT.
Valse du Souvenir. Mrs. D. CARSON.
Part Second will conclude with the Original
Sketch, entitled
"THE BLUE-TAIL FLY,"
By DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will terminate
with a Comic Sketch, entitled
"THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT."
Mr. FRIZLE. Mr. J. C. TALBOT.
Ballad. Mr. MADISON ORRBY.
Ephraim—the Trouble-
some Servant. DAVE CARSON.
INTRODUCING THE WONDERFUL
BOX AND CABINET ILLUSIONS,
The Secret of which
WILL BE EXPOSED AND
EXPLAINED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle.....\$ 2.00.
Orchestra Stalls.....1.00.
Children under twelve years of
age half price to Dress Circle
only.
Children in Arms.....25.00.
Tickets may be had, and Seats secured at
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and at
the Doors of the Theatre on the Evening of
Performance.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Trouble begins
at 9; Agony Over, at 11.15.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Bur-
lesque Album, containing the Bengalee
Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and
Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments,
can be obtained at the Doors and of Messrs
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.—Price \$1.
Hongkong, February 4, 1876. 16

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5, Rajah, British steamer, 858,
Hants, Swatow Feb. 4. General.—Hof
Hiro.
Feb. 5, Riga, British steamer, 320, John
M. Clarke, Singapore Jan. 28. General.—
CHINESE.
Feb. 5, MacGregor, Brit. steamer, 1418,
H. Grainger, Sydney (N.S.W.) Jan. 14.
Beche de mer and Fungus.—Jardine, Ma-
theson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5, Norma, for Swatow.

5, Hochung, for Amoy and Shantghai.

5, Danube, for Bangkok.

5, Feinwa, for Macao.

CLEARED.

J. H. Jester, for Tientsin.

Yungching, for Swatow.

E. M. Young, for Saigon.

Douglas, for Swatow, etc.

Wahy, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—For Riga, 30 Chinese.

Per Rajah, 114 Chinese.

Per MacGregor, 2 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Rajah reported strong

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—
Per NORDEN, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday,
the 7th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per GUNGA, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday,
the 7th inst.

For COOKTOWN.—
Per CITY OF EXETER, at 1.30 p.m.
on Saturday, the 12th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.—
Per Indian Mail Packet HINDOSTAN
and ARGYLE, at 2.30 p.m. on
Saturday, the 12th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet ANADYR,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 10th February, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singa-
pore, Calcutta, Madras, Calcutta,
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alex-
andria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 9th Feb.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 10th Feb.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom or
to Singapore may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until.

11.30 a.m. when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 27, 1876.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched on TUES-
DAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m. with the
Mails.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United
States and the United Kingdom.
The Post Office will be open for the recep-
tion of Ordinary Letters, Books, News-
papers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet
from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment
of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition
to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all the
above places by this route is compul-
sory. Correspondence insufficiently
prepaid will be forwarded by the Eng-
lish Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama,
and the United States must be super-
scribed per City of Peking, and that
addressed to the United Kingdom must
be super-scribed "via San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1876. 115

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet GWALIOR,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
17th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 16th Inst.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 17th Inst.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage until.

11 a.m. when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom via
Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet on payment of a
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m. Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1876. 117

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—

Prior leaves for London on or about
this date.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—

2 p.m.—Sale of Building Materials on
Military Cantonment, at Stanley Bar-
racks.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Stentor leaves for Shanghai on or about
this date.

Dividend of \$2.50 per share of the Hong-
kong Hotel Co. Limited, payable at
the H. K. & S. Banking Corporation.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Goods per Cronus undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Goods per Argyl undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.—

8 p.m.—Hindostan leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

8 p.m.—Argyl leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 8 p.m.,
Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-
position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—
At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-
munion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor R. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Welling-
ton Street. Very Reverend G. Burghig-
noli. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st
Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass,
with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Mili-
tary Service, Mass and Sermon in English.
In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Por-
tuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon
in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring
Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with
Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at
8, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West
Point.—Rev. B. Vignau. In the morning,
at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

4 p.m.—Djemnah leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOR. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

8 p.m.—Norden leaves for Singapore and
Penang.

4 p.m.—Gunga leaves for Manila (direct.)

Consolation leaves for Singapore.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-
go at Menelaus for shipment per
Stentor must be obtained from the
Agents not later than this date.

AMUSEMENTS.

9 p.m.—Opera Comique at City Hall.

Miscellaneous.

Register of Shares of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, closed
from this date to 17th current, in-
clusive.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 6.55 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1876.

The latest news from Japan unmis-
takeably points to war with Corea. The
latter country has in fact taken the of-
fensive, having fired on the vessels con-
veying the Japanese Envoy and attacked
the Japanese Colony of Fushan. It is
not likely that, under such circumstances,
peace will be preserved. The unwilling-
ness of the more far-sighted Japanese to
go to war with any power until their
Army and Navy is in a more perfect
state and the finances of the country can
better bear the strain, will be overcome
by the reflection that the Koreans have
forced war upon them. The ball once
started, the Japanese will rejoice at the
turn affairs have taken, and eagerly
urge the Government to vigorous action.
The Koreans have, in all probability,
made a fatal mistake. While the cam-
paign is not likely to be bloodless,
the certainty of Japanese success eventually
is assured, and no very long time will
elapse before the banner of the Rising
Sun is seen floating on the Walls of the
Corean capital.

The way in which China will regard
the Japanese invasion must of course be
matter for conjecture only at present.
But judging from a tolerable knowledge
of her past policy towards her somewhat
troublesome vassal, we are inclined to sup-
pose that she will readily agree to a
policy of non-interference upon condition
that no permanent occupation of the
country be contemplated. The Chinese
have no possible desire—perhaps more
accurately they feel it would be highly
unwise—to go to war with Japan just at
present; and it is even doubtful whether
even an alliance with Corea would tempt
them to an opposite course. On the
other hand, they recognize in the penin-
sular principality a very dangerous source
of trouble. Corea has managed to quarrel
with all who have visited her shores;
and China, when appealed to, can do
only one of two things, either of which
are equally distasteful—she must either
acknowledge that Corea being her vassal,

it is her business to make her behave
herself;—or she must deny all responsi-
bility and possibly have to witness the
unpleasant alternative of the annexa-
tion of the peninsula by any power
strong enough to take it. That she
will try to effect a modification of this
latter condition by promising to remain
neutral if Japan confines herself to
obtaining a satisfactory indemnity for
past insults, is, we take it, almost certain.
One disturbing element to this arrange-
ment may however crop up. Russia
might interpose to prevent Japan from
pursuing her intentions, not from any
friendliness to China, but with a view to
another of those "rectifications of the
frontier" which have so frequently
marked her intercourse with her Asiatic
neighbours. It may at all events be
confidently assumed that she will endeav-
our to prevent Japan from undertaking
a war of conquest, and at best therefore
that power will in all probability be
unable to do more than teach Corea the
folly of her proceedings. No friend of
Japan, however, will deplore this result,
while the civilized world generally will
be glad to see the lesson administered.
Should war be actively proceeded with,
we may presume that one or more of
our own vessels of war will be sent up
to watch the course of affairs. The next
news from the extreme North may be of
great interest.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce
deals in a brief but very sensible way
with the "burning question" of the day
for Hongkong. It could not well have
said less, but it was quite unnecessary
to say more. The despatch to Earl
Carnarvon, circulated at the meeting,
and not yet published on account of the
numerous alterations made in the text,
embodies moreover all that remains to be
put forward on the subject. We are
glad to note that Mr. Keswick suggested
the putting in more forcible language
than was contained in the original draft
the absolute necessity of the blockade
being discontinued. As he very truly
observed, Sir Arthur Kennedy's propo-
sitions, satisfactory as might be their
results, if carried out, towards ameliora-
ting the condition of affairs, still left
untouched the main question that China
had no right under any conceivable code
of international law to blockade the port.
There is no such thing as an international
right to tamper the trade of a friendly
nation in the way practised by China.
The San Juan difficulty and the trouble
cast upon H. E. the Governor when in
Vancouver's Island, by a somewhat simi-
lar claim raised by the United States,
have been several times cited in support
of the view that China is acting within
her powers. But a very little examina-
tion of the facts shows that this similari-
ty is only partial. Were every junk
leaving Hongkong bound only for ports
within the Hoppo's jurisdiction, it would
be much stronger. But one of the strong-
est points made against the illegal action
of the cruisers is that they levy dues upon
junks proceeding between two points,
such as Taiwan and Hongkong, with
which the Hoppo does not even pretend
to have any concern.

But for our own part we prefer to rely
upon a totally different sort of argument.
We dispute that China has international
rights similar to those preserved by
ourselves or other Western nations. If
she has, the extraterritorial clauses in
the various treaties are so grossly unjust
as to be a valid reason for her declaring
war upon those who seek to enforce
them. And this vital argument has, we
think, been too much overlooked by
those who have written and talked on
the subject. It is not, we contend,
a question as to whether China has the
right of establishing a Customs blockade
according to our own conception of
international privileges, but whether she
is entitled as yet to exercise any privi-
leges which are harassing to ourselves.
We have of course

LOSS OF THE "HOWANG."
We are informed by the Agent of the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Co. of the destruction by fire of the Co's steamer *Howang* (Captain Lamont) at Shanghai. By a telegram received to-day (which has been kindly placed at our disposal) we learn that the steamer caught fire at midnight of yesterday while lying at the wharf; she was full of cargo outward for Swatow. The fire raged until six o'clock this morning, when the vessel sank: it is hoped that the machinery and portion of the hull will be saved. No lives were lost. She had on board about 11,000 packages of merchandise—a very good freight for the season of the year—upon which the vessel the Company itself holds a risk of Tls. 28,000. The *Howang* left Hongkong on the 21st ultimo.

The match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the 80th and 28th Regiments was finished to-day, the result being:—

Club,.....	1st innings, 95
80th & 28th Regts., 1st,	87
2nd,	34
Club,.....	2nd innings, 186
80th & 28th Regts., 1st,	87
2nd,	34
Club,.....	2nd innings, 121

The Club thus beating by 35 runs. The best score made in one innings was 34 by Corporal Newton, but in the second innings he appeared somewhat disheartened and played a little rashly, and was thus run out, scoring nothing. It was evident from this time in whose favor the game would end, but they contested gallantly to the last. The Band of the 28th was in attendance and attracted a great deal of interest, every one seemingly intent upon criticizing their performance. They are evidently well up to the mark, and muster about 34 strong. We will, we trust, enjoy many opportunities of hearing them.

At the Marine Court to-day A. Colony, J. Grady, T. Roloff, W. Peters and W. Shulte, seamen, and T. J. Woone, W. Redley, J. Smith, and R. Redley, apprentices belonging to the British barque *James Vincents*, were charged by Peter McPherson, the master, with refusal of duty on board to-day. The Captain having been sworn stated that the defendants, when ordered to go to their duty this morning, at 8.30 refused, and said they wished to see a Magistrate as they had been short of provisions.

The defendants unanimously said, in defense, that they had been short of provisions and some of them that they had been beaten and maltreated in a most shameful manner. One of the apprentices said, that the treatment they had received at the hands of the Captain had prompted them (the apprentices) and four of the crew to desert the ship, which they did on two occasions; but that they were caught and brought back; another apprentice stated he had been flogged over the head and shoulders with a rope until he was black and blue all over, and there were scores on his head for some time afterwards; and that his hands were then tied behind his back and he was thrown on top of the house, when the Captain brought out a revolver and threatened if he moved to blow his brains out. Several of the men recounted similar acts of cruelty to which they had been subjected. The Captain, when asked by His Worship if these statements were true, said he had certainly struck some of the men, but that he greatly exaggerated the case. He explained that he had been short of provisions owing to having made a long passage from Sandalwood Island to Amoy, and thence to other places where he was unable to obtain supplies. He was quite willing to compensate the defendants for this. In answer to His Worship as to why he had shipped all foreigners, he said his crew, which he shipped in Sunderland, were first all sent to Gao at Deal, and he had to telegraph to London for a crew when these men were sent down.

His Worship said he thought all the trouble had arisen from the shortness of provisions, and ordered all the defendants, excepting the apprentices, to be discharged, and each to receive \$3.00 compensation, and that 50 guineas (\$43.4), which had been paid by the Captain to recover the eight men who ran away, be paid in equal shares by the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 7th, 8th, and 9th defendants, and a man who is on board the ship sick, at the rate of 10/2d. each.

YACHT RACE.

A slashing race was sailed to-day for "The Storekeeper's Cup." The course was from Kowloon Coal-sheds eastward round the Harbour round a Mark-boat off Cow-cow-chow, thence round a Mark-boat off Ching Hne, thence round a vessel moored off Yow-ma-tee, back to Cow-cow-chow and Chung Hne, and finishing at the S.S. *Castrol*.

The vessels and stations were:—
1. *Wave*.
2. *Moskies*.
3. *Natad*.
4. *Natad*.

A fresh breeze from the Eastward with strong squalls and occasional fine rain made the look-out to windward rather dismal at the start, and *Wave* hauled down a couple of reefs and hoisted topmast. *Moskies* flew two reefs also, but kept her topmast on end. *Natad*, however, topped and single-reefed her mainsail and foresail, while *Natad* carried whole lower sails and topmast hauled.

At ten minutes past three they were started, and *Natad* clawed out to windward, just shaving the point, *Natad* sailed faster, going faster through the water. *Natad* was the first to break her back, but when she met *Natad* a little to leeward, *Wave* dropping behind a little and *Moskies* hammering along in her wake. *Natad* went about when able to weather Kallet's Island, and made a long board into Causeway Bay, but *Natad* feeling sure she could weather Kowloon point held her reach, and was rewarded by just nipping it. *Wave* followed *Natad*'s tactic, and the two of course went a long way clear, but neither appeared to have gained much by the move. *Moskies* here carried away her bowsprit, and she was of course obliged to bear up. The Channel Rocks were rounded—

Natad, .. 9h. 57m.
Natad, .. 9h. 58m.
Wave, .. 10h. 1m.

And *Natad* with commendable smartness had her topmast on end and spinnaker set in a jiffy. *Natad* eventually foundered suit and both ran down wind within hailing distance, all the way to the shipping, but *Natad* gradually drew ahead under a press of sail, taking first place. *Wave* contented herself with abaking the reefs out of her main-sail and setting a balloon jib on spinnaker boom, and the way this said balloon jib and spinnaker boom performed gymnastic evolutions was a sight to see! Whenever the sail began to draw the sheet was slackened up, and away went the boom to the masthead, the sail flapping and flying about like a huge flag, and all this time of course she was falling still further astern. *Natad* and *Natad* ran a splendidly close race down to the leeward mark, *Natad* gybing round at 10h. 46m. followed by *Natad* at 10h. 48m. 45sec., and *Wave* at 11h. 2m. *Natad* walked away as soon as sheets were hauled in, *Natad* making the mistake of beating up in the strong breeze with a swaggering big topmast aloft, and the result was she was being beaten all the way. *Natad* took the harbor for it, while the other two beat up at the back of Stonecutter's Island. *Natad* stood well over towards the Cosmopolitan Docks and over-reached a trifle, which after all is not a bad fault when one is well ahead, and *Natad* with little screwing up fetching the mark the two vessels were pretty close to each other again, *Natad* rounding at 12h. 8m. and *Natad* at 12h. 12m.; *Wave* following at 12h. 19m. *Natad*'s spinnaker boom was down and spinnaker bent on to halyards as she went round, and having already awayed up her topmast and set a jib-header top-sail before passing the mark, she went down wind again like a streak. *Natad* for some unaccountable reason gybed her main-boom over to port after rounding, and was a long time getting her spinnaker set, and running by the lee all the way down to the mark lost considerably, in fact, any chance which she had at this period of the match was entirely wiped out by the mistake. *Wave* again set her balloon jib as a spinnaker off the wind, and her crew seemed better able to handle it, or perhaps had got used to it and its tricks, and she bowed along merrily but a long way in the rear. *Natad* rounded the mark at Cow-cow-chow, considerably ahead, and now, having accidents, held the cup safe. *Natad*, however, housed topmast this trip up, and did much better in consequence, but *Natad* was not to be caught and passed the line a winner at 1h. 55m.; *Natad* passing at 2h. 8m.; *Wave*, with a jib header set, following at 2h. 19m. *Natad* having to allow 1m. to *Natad*, beats her by 12 minutes, and *Natad* allowing *Wave* 2m., takes second honors by 9m. The time was exceedingly good when it is remembered that the beating to windward was over a strong flood tide throughout, and the weather clearing up made the match one of the most enjoyable of the season.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 5th Sunday after Epiphany, 8th February, 1876:—

Morning Prayer at 11.—Reader, The Rev. J. S. Ladd, R.M.; Preacher, The Bishop of the Diocese; First Lesson, Proverbs, 1; Second Lesson, Matthew, xxi. 1 to v. 23; Venite, 6 Mercer; 2nd Psalm; Benedictus, 2 Mercer; First Hymn, No. 128; Kyrie, O. F. A. Sangster; Second Hymn, No. 448.

Evening Prayer at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. J. S. Ladd, R.M.; First Lesson, Proverbs, xii.; Second Lesson, Acts, xxi. 37 to xxii. 23; Psalm, 40 and 42 Mont; alternate; Magnificat, 78 Monk; Nunc Dimittis, 99 Monk; Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," No. 18 Scott; Hymn after Jerusalem, No. 49 in Anthem Book.

The *Daily Press* publishes the following telegram:—
London, Feb. 1.—The Northern Envoys have verbally submitted the scheme of Count Andrássy to the Porte, the others supporting them. The Porte promises to consider the scheme.

Feb. 1.—It is believed the Porte will accept Count Andrássy's scheme.

Feb. 1.—The majority of the life senators elected in France are moderate Republicans. M. Buffet and Dufaure were not elected. It is expected that M. Buffet will resign.

The Democrats have introduced a Bill into the U. S. Congress to impose a duty of five cents per pound on tea.

Feb. 2.—The Princess Beatrice is engaged to Prince Louis of Hattenburg.

The Duke of Edinburgh shortly assumes a naval command for two years.

Obituary.—John Forster.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
5th February, 1876.

WOND OF FOWLS.

Leong Aing, a hawker, was charged with stealing a fowl belonging to a family in Canton Bazaar. The defendant was identified as having been three times in goal before, two of which were for stealing fowls. Mr May sent him to six months' hard labour, and ordered him to find security in \$50 for twelve months, in default to be recommended for deportation.

AN OLD ENIGMA.

Yung Akee, a blacksmith, was found running away with another man's trousers which were set out to dry. The defendant was identified as having been in goal several times before, six months' hard labour, and to find security in \$50 for twelve months, in default to be recommended for deportation.

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LABORER.
Cheong Pui Kang, servant on board the French barque *Chariti*, was charged with stealing \$25 from Capt. F. Horve, the master of the vessel. The complainant had two \$25 notes and about ten or eleven \$1 notes in his pocket book. One of the compartments of the pocket book happened to get broken and complainant was sewing it in doing so he had to place the notes on the table in his cabin. When the repair was finished, he replaced the money back to the book which was then put into the pocket of a coat. He hung up this coat in the cabin and then went into the hold to give the Chief Officer some information, being absent about half an hour. On his return he put on his coat and came ashore to pay a tailor's bill, and it was then found that one of the \$25 notes was lost. When the complainant came ashore, he had taken the defendant with him in the same boat, but on arriving at the wharf he directed him to take a letter to a vessel in the harbour and that after delivery he was to return to the wharf at once. On the discovery of his loss, he went back at once to the wharf, where he found the defendant returning in about five minutes afterwards. Without saying anything to him about the loss, he took him before the French Consul, who advised complainant to go to the Station. While in the Charge Room, the missing note was found concealed in his leggings. The defendant admitted the charge so far that he picked up the note while sweeping the cabin floor. Six months' hard labour.

COOKTOWN.
The *Paouing* brought down from Chafoo a zoological curiosity in the shape of a young she-wolf, which is now in the possession of a resident, who hopes to tame her. The animal is small, of a light tawny colour, and her head much resembles that of the ordinary Chinese dog. She appears to be of a retiring disposition.

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There are now eight men-of-war in port, notwithstanding the streets present, very deserted appearance. The seamen of the respective ships are prohibited from coming on shore, owing presumably to the prevalence of smallpox. The U. S. flag-ship *Tennessee* has not yet finished her overhauling, nor will she be in ship-shape trim for some time to come. The *Kearney* and *Yantic* are expected to leave for Shanghai on or about the 20th inst.—*Idem.*

Commercially speaking business is very dull, and in this respect Nagasaki does not appear to have recovered from its holiday trance.—*Idem.*

There is a rumour of a new line of steamers contemplated to run from Shanghai to Yokohama, in opposition to the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company.—*Idem.*

At about 2 p.m. on Monday, the 27th ultimo, Antonio da Silva, U. S. Deputy Marshal, and an assistant named William Warner, proceeded to one of the gin saloons to arrest several men belonging to the *Kearney* and *Yantic*. On entering, to their surprise, they found about 25 American seamen in a state of ebriety, from a too free use of the Garibaldi's poison. Immediately on seeing the marshal, cry as if from a pack of savages was raised "marshal, you and your negro, we will kill both now," and an instantaneous attack with knives, sticks and stones, was made on the local exchequer of Yankee law. The marshal finding several knives in too close proximity to his breast to be agreeable, and seeing seven men attack his confederate Warner who had nothing but a small cane with which to defend himself, finding himself overpowered by four most exorbitant men, battling with them whilst on his back on the floor, and sincerely believing that his own and Warner's lives were in imminent peril, was most reluctantly compelled in self defense to resort to the last extreme measure, to draw his revolver and fire three times. Self preservation is the first law of nature. Two of his assailants were wounded, and the others at the smell of the powder skeddaddled in double quick time. Whilst on the ground, one of the men made a most violent attempt to stab da Silva in the heart, which was only frustrated by the thickness of his coat. That was probably the assailant from now languishing in a felon's cell under the capital charge of murder. A Japanese ran to Dr Silva's assistance and for his temerity got a severe cut on the head. Warner received very rough handling. The two wounded men were of course taken on board to be dealt with by Court Martial. It is the act of either a coward or a madman to use a bowie knife, and the introduction of it into small community should be too strongly deprecated if not severely punished.

The conduct of the Proprietors of this petty Chatham street shop, which is a disgrace to the settlement and a source of nightly annoyance to the neighbourhood, should be thoroughly sifted and proper punishment meted out to her. Throughout the struggle she urged on the unfortunate seamen with such exhortations as "Kill the marshal and his negro." We can all understand the evil effect of such words on the heated imagination of men, already maddened by the rotten poison applied to them by this sample of the human gender. We trust the Consul will thoroughly investigate her conduct.—*Idem.*

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learning anything, and only showed the other side that we are capable of doing anything where a play is concerned.

MANILA JOCK.
P. S.—During the course of next week I hope to send you the results of sundry trials, as I am building a house under the Black Rock, and will not again get wet when it rains.

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(*Courier & Gazette.*)

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source, they are merely stacking dirt till the rains afford them an opportunity of washing up. The wash-dirt is plentiful and shows very rich, and a good number are on the ground, which is reported as extensive. One of our informants says that the prospectors come into Byer's Town and look half-a-ton of meat with proportionate stores with them; that the gold was very coarse, and that they had then over 25lbs. weight, with some very large nuggets. There is some discrepancy in the statements of our informants, as one says that he was informed by one party of prospectors that the rush was on the head of the Palmer; while another party of prospectors returned from the field state that it is on the head of the Tate and Mitchell. It looks almost as if there were two rushes, and we trust it may be so, though we must await further particulars before speaking authoritatively. In Byer's Town, the gold is at Cooktown rates with the cost of carriage 6d. per lb. added, and beef is a shilling. The latter commodity will, however, soon fall in price, as an operation has started in the shape of a Chinese butcher, who with his cattle and pigs has arrived on the scene. The same rule as to prices holds good at Maytown, but the carriage is 2d. more. Byer's Town is quite a busy place now with stores, &c., and packing goes on briskly. The reefs are not doing much at present, but are content to wait for the trial crushings so soon as the rains make the grass spring.—*Cooktown Herald.*

HOME NEWS.
The new rush.—The locality is stated to be about thirty or forty miles beyond Byerstown, and report says, but without corroboration so far as we are concerned, that large, coarse gold is being found and that there is plenty of country. Without rushing wildly on to an unknown spot, or upon foregone conclusions, it certainly would answer the purpose of some of our unacquainted diggers to make themselves acquainted with full particulars, and chance their luck for the new year.—*Cooktown Courier.*

It has been decided to build at Pembroke dockyard two armed despatch vessels, double screw, with engines of seven thousand horse-power, indicated. They will each carry ten guns and have a displacement of about three thousand seven hundred tons. The probable cost of these vessels will be £100,000 each.

The Regent of Malang has been created a Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. Rumours are current of a marriage between Prince Alexander and the Princess Beatrice of England.

A reward of \$10,000 is offered for the capture of Tweed, the ex-Mayor of New York, who recently escaped from custody. A Mormon has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for polygamy.

Judgment was given on Dec. 26, in the case of the *Dis-Neuisme Sicile*, which published an article from the pen of M. Sarcey on the 9th ult. maintaining that the Association of Sainte-Enfance, which collects gifts for saving Chinese children, is an immense fraud and a vast imposition. The tribunal sentenced Mr Sarcey (the originator of the polemic which has been carried on in the newspapers on this subject), M. About (manager of the *Dis-Neuisme Sicile*), and the printer to pay jointly £1,000 as damages. MM. Sarcey and About were, moreover, fined £800 each, and the *Dis-Neuisme Sicile* was ordered to publish the sentence.

The *Statescourant* contains the following *entre fillet*.—"According to a telegram from the Japanese Government, addressed to the Japanese ambassador at Vienna, dated Tokyo, December the 8th, a Portuguese, named De Roza, had tried to defraud the Dutch Company at Yokohama (query the Dutch Trading Company) out of a sum of three millions of dollars by means of a false letter of credit, said to be drawn by the Japanese Government, on a pretext that men-of-war were to be bought for Japan. The endeavour was miscarried, and he has fled to America or Europe, and perhaps intends to try his luck there by the same means. The ambassador hereby warns all persons against this man."

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ending the 18th inst. was 3,061,932lb., of which 1,997,911lb. was for home consumption, 699,171lb. was removed coastwise, 245,232lb. was exported, 125,908lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 8,762lb. was for ship stores. The duty received amounted to £49,948, which, when compared with the £39,976 received for the preceding week, exhibits a decline of rather more than 7½ per cent.

During the week ending Dec. 24. Dr Dudgeon, of the London Missionary Society, now home on furlough from Peking, has been addressing several meetings in London. On the 16th inst., at the Young Men's Christian Association-rooms, in Sloane-street, he interested a good number of young people, and not a few of their seniors, gathered together by Miss Butler, the zealous lady who has formed the Children's Medical Missionary Association; and the same evening he addressed a meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Belgrave. On the 18th a numerous company of medical students and other guests accepted the hospitality of Dr and Mrs Farley Clarke, at Harley-street, Cavendish-square, to whom Dr Dudgeon gave a brief history of medical missions in China, a most amusing account of Chinese medical science, or rather sciences, which provoked explosions of laughter, and a short description of his work at Peking, necessarily curtailed by the lateness of the hour. On Friday, the 17th, Dr Dudgeon took a few Members of Parliament and friends of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, before whom he laid most important statements, not only as to his observations upon the effect of opium in China, but as to the opinions and intentions of the leading statesmen of Peking, with many of whom the Doctor has had intimate acquaintance. We hope that next year Dr Dudgeon will repeat his visit to the metropolis, and have the opportunity of laying some of his vast store of information before larger audiences.

(*L. & O. Express.*)

At the meeting of the Geographical Society on the 13th inst., when Sir Henry Rawlinson occupied the chair, a paper by Mr Octavius Stone, on the discovery of the *Atal-Kases* of Baxter River, and on a voyage of discovery to New Guinea, was read. Speaking of the inhabitants of that country, Mr Stone said:—"My native people are bloody and

warlike among themselves, frequently making raids to the 'Big Land,' and returning in triumph with the heads and jawbones of their slaughtered victims, the latter becoming the property of the murderer, and the former of him who decapitates the body. The jawbone is consequently held as the most valued trophy, and the more a man possesses the greater he becomes in the eyes of his fellow-men. When at Saibai I tried in vain to get a jawbone from 100 others, placed together as a bundle upon a stick, together with five skulls; but I could only procure the latter. While walking in the forests at Boigu I came upon some forty human skulls, covered with dead leaves; they were those of men and women, but I saw none belonging to a child, and all were greatly decayed. Only a fortnight before our arrival a war-party had gone over in three canoes to the mainland, armed with clubs, spears, tomahawks, bows, and arrows. They suffered the loss of four men, and returned. The Papuans on the mainland hold these people in great dread, for, in combination with the Saibai and Daun tribes, they scour the country and return generally victorious." The narrative continued:—"At the furthest point reached the *Mai-Kases* was ten yards wide, although the depth was still two fathoms. Even so far in the interior it is influenced by four tides daily, as when the first waters meet the sea a rebound is caused, so that the second half-tide is of slightly longer duration than the first. The rise of tide at the furthest point is from 3ft. to 4ft., but its waters are entirely fresh. It is on account of the sluggish motion and continued depth of this river that makes me believe it may run for another 100 miles into the interior. Birds of Paradise which we had occasionally seen in coming the last four miles were found to be plentiful at Snake Bay, and three of these beautiful creatures were shot in the short time we stayed there. The body and wings are brown; top of head yellow; throat emerald green; breast purple; while the feathers constituting the under part of the bushy tail are of a reddish tint, gradually dying off to brown at the extremity. A bo-constructor was likewise shot, 16ft. 3in. long, having a protuberance in his body 14½ inches in diameter, which when open proved to be the body of a whole kangaroo only partly digested. While waiting at Cascade Point and Snake Bay, Mr Smithurst had succeeded in taking photographs with his apparatus, so that a good idea of the general character of the scenery in the interior will therefore be obtained." In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, the President stated that the Church Missionary Society had within the last four years established ten missions on as many islands on the Coast of New Guinea, and were steadily feeling their way into the interior. The credit of this work, however, is due to the *London Missionary*, not the *Church Missionary Society*

Portfolio.

ONLY A BABY'S CURL.

Friends of faces unknown, and a land
Unvisited, over the sea,
Who tell me how lonely you stand
With a single gold curl in the hand,
Tied up to be looked at by me;

While you ask me to ponder, and say
What a father or mother can do,
With the bright fellow-looks put away,
Out of reach, beyond seas, in the clay,
Where the violets press nearer than you—

Shall I speak like a poet, or run
Into weak woman's tears for relief?
Oh! children—I never lost one;
But my arm's round my own little son,
And love knows the secret of grief.

And I feel what it must be, and is,
When God draws a new angel so
Through the house of a man up to His,
What a murmur of music you miss,
And a rapture of light you forego.

How you think, staring on at the door
Where the face of your angel flashed in,
That its brightness, familiar before,
Burns off from you ever the more,
For the dark of your sorrow and sin.

'God lent him and takes him,' you sigh—
Nay, there let me break with your pain;
God's generous in giving, say I,
And the thing which He gives, I deny
That He ever can take back again.

He gives what He gives—I appeal
To all who have babies, in the hour
When the veil of the body we feel
Rent round us, while torments reveal
The motherhood's advent in power.

And the babe cries—have all we known
By apostrophe (God being there)
Full in nature, the child is our own—
Life of love, love of love, moan of moan,
Through all change, all times, everywhere.

He's ours and forever. Believe,
O father—O mother, look back
To the first love's assurance: To give
Means, with God, not to tempt or deceive,
With a cup thrust in Benjamin's sack.

He gives what He gives—he is content!
He resumes nothing given—he is sure!
God lend? Where the weavers lent
In His temple, indignant He went
And scourged away all those impure.

He lends not, but gives to the end,
As He loves to the end. If it seem
That He draws back a gift, comprehend
That to add to it rather—amend,
And finish it up to your dream.

Or keep—as a mother may toy
Too costly, though given by herself,
Till the room shall be stiller from noise,
And the children more lit for such joy,
Kept over their heads on the shelf.

So look up, friends! You, who indeed
Have possessed in your house a sweet piece
Of the Heaven which men strive for, must
Need

Be more earnest than others, and speed
Where they loiter, persist where they
cease.

You know how one angel smiles there;
Their courage! 'Tis easy for you
To be drawn by a single gold hair
Of that curl, from earth's storm and despair,
To the safe place above us, Adieu!

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

I HAVE found it hard to persuade men
That death is sunrise.—Murray.

The tale of the Divine pity was never
yet believed from lips that were not felt to
be moved by human pity.—George Eliot.

THERE is in man a higher than love
of happiness. He can do without happiness
and instead there find blessedness.—Car-
lyle.

Who is wise? He that is teachable.
Who is mighty? He that conquers himself.
Who is rich? He that is contented.

He that has the happy talent for parlor
tossing, has sometimes done more for
Christ, and souls, in the space of a few
moments, than by the labour of hours and
days in the usual course of preaching
in the pulpit.—Dr. Watts.

"What is the Gospel? It is a warm-
hearted invitation from the throne of God
to all the world to come and be saved.
It is the heart of God's affection flowing
out into immortal bloom. It is to save the
earth. The reclaiming of this world is no
small job. If a machinist go into a factory
and find that there is a loose screw, or a
cog broken, or a burr off, he can easily
fix that up. But suppose there has been
an explosion, and all the machinery has
gone to ruin; then there is a great deal
of work before him. Now, this world, that
swung a silver pendulum in the great
clock of God's universe, has, by the rough
hand of sin, been utterly shattered. It is
a broken-down world. There are earth-
quakes under its mountains. There are pesti-
lences in its atmosphere. Its great popu-
lations have gone down under the bludgeon-
stroke of infinite calamities. To fix up
such a wreck is no holiday work. It will
require ten million consecrated hearts, ten
million active brains, ten million busy
hands."—Talmage.

TRADING CHILDREN COURAGE.—Courage
is a vital element of Christian civility.
Without it, indeed, neither truth nor fidelity
to promise can be hoped for. The coward
is sure to lie when truth means punishment,
and sure to renege when his engagements
when they involve peril. We need valiant
souls that have learned to endure and storm
pain, and to face danger fearlessly and
promptly when duty requires. Some pa-
rents evade this vital part of training by
glosses and deception. A mother who has
taken her boy to the dentist's to get a tooth
out will often say, if he is shrieking, "Sit
still, my boy; it won't hurt you." Now
she knows it will hurt him, but thinks that
if she can only get him by the de. le to sit
still and let the dentist get hold of the tooth,
then the discovery of the pain will not
hinder his extraction. This is a double
mistake. It destroys her boy's confidence
in her; for he detects her in a lie. And
though it gets the boy, this time, to sit still,
it is under the delusion that there is to be
no pain, whereas he should be taught to face
the pain and to stoic it. This makes the
difference between cowards and heroes. A
regiment of poltroons could march up to a
battery as cheerfully as a regiment of heroes.
If they thought there were no enemy at the
guns. The difference is that heroes know
the danger and yet face it valiantly.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

PARIS, 11th December.

Last week people spoke of nothing but
Mr. Disraeli's Egyptian coup d'etat. But
since Monday a new subject of gossip
has set in *apropos* to the *affair* and early
winter. The cold weather has been really
frightful up to yesterday, when a thaw set
in and put the skaters of the Bois de
Boulogne in despair—*adieu patins, défilé est
fait*. The south was more severely visited
with snow-squalls than the north and centre;
and those hotel-keepers of Nice, Pau, and
Cannes, who usually go out in such weather
with chattering teeth, as well as chattering
tongues, in white jackets, to meet their
arriving guests, have this year no other
resource of apology than to assure northern
people that the southern snow is a thing
totally different from that of Paris, and is
even warm to the touch. In Belgium, where
the Scheldt was threatened with con-
gelation, the wealthy natives distributed
the state of frosty affairs altogether to the
clerical government; and the leading liberal
newspaper supplies a happy mixture of
thermometer and politics. *Apropos* to
Belgium, absurd reports were floating here
last Thursday that the neutral kingdom,
whose officers and soldiers heretofore had
nothing to do but squeeze their Flemish
waists within an incredibly small compass,
is going to declare war against its neighbour
Holland. It would be a delightful pastime
for the great powers and the small news-
paper correspondents to have a pretty little
war on a small theatre of this kind. But I
imagine that the managers and monarchs of
both little nations are so sensible, and have
so thoroughly outlived old grudges, that the
quarrel will conclude at Christmas in a
kissing all round. Both countries, however,
are obstinate, and a difference of some
gravity has certainly arisen. A Swedish
ship, the *Phénix*, had left Antwerp, bound
for the Baltic, but was stopped in the
Dutch waters of the Scheldt by a Nether-
lands sloop of war in virtue of a judgment
of seizure by an Amsterdam court; and this
ship of war threatened to make use of her
guns if the Swede did not surrender at
discretion. The merchantman was ac-
cordingly carried into a Dutch port. The
Belgians declare that just clear out
of the port of Antwerp to be unjustifiable,
and they fear that serious injury may ac-
cure to their great commercial emporium
if Dutch ships of war are to play the part
of balliffs, and seize on ships, at their will,
a little down the river. It is just possible
that strict law may be on the side of the
Dutch; but it is an international as well as
a Belgian question, and maritime States
will be likely to require some new interna-
tional rules if requisite. Don't be alarmed;
the kings of Belgium and of Holland will
scarcely go to blows, however eagerly the
deux sœurs of both countries may be
burnishing their good Toledo blades.

It is more important to know what will
be the result of Eastern complications, not
a little embittered by the English purchase
of the Suez Canal shares. The following
up of that measure by a semi-military mis-
sion to Egypt, and by the loud noise
the London papers make of the mobilisation
rules for the English armed force, has
created alarm in some quarters, and much
irritation in others. Prince Gortschakoff
had been still in Switzerland when Mr.
Disraeli made his bold stroke. But the
Chancellor immediately started for St.
Petersburg, had an interview last week, on
his way, with Prince Bismarck at Berlin,
by the way, Bismarck is said to be not
quite willing to forgive Gortschakoff for
preventing Germany from gobbling up
more French gold and territory last spring,
—and reached the Russian capital on Sun-
day. Up to the time of his arrival, the
Russian journals were reserved upon the
subject of the share purchase. Immediately
after, the *Moscow Gazette* published an article
which has induced many in Paris almost
to believe the rumour of these later days,
that a large body of Russian troops in full
war footing is marching on the Galician
frontier. The *Monde*, an ultramontane
paper, is the authority for this report, and
it was the less believed from the well-known
and most pious desire of the religious print-
ing house to have Europe involved in war, no matter
in what quarter. But the *Moscow Gazette* article
is more worthy of notice. "The conduct
of England in Egypt," says that journal,
"has much augmented the difficulties of
the Eastern question, and complicated it
with very delicate incidents. We know of
no example of a foreign government acquir-
ing the share of a company of another
country, and thus trying to gain a footing
on its territory. This is all the more re-
markable since the canal is an international
enterprise. But even if the undertaking
were purely Egyptian, many difficulties
would still attend the affair. Luxembourg
was some time ago about to be sold, but
the project was prevented. Still more,
Egypt is not an independent State, but the
vassal of a power which has an European
guarantee for its existence. It is Turkish
territory, and the concession of this very
canal had been granted by a firman of the
Porte. The question is, has the Viceroy a
right to sell a portion of his territory, and
to alienate the property of his supreme lord?
Indeed, it seems doubtful if the Sultan him-
self could do so without the assent of Europe.
For instance, if he claimed the right of
disposing of Constantinople, would England
permit it? Or would she permit him to sell
Batum or the Turkish fleet? We grant
that we have seen in an English newspaper
that there might be no obstacle to the
Sultan selling his ships of war for the
payment of the interest on his debt; but
that was if he sold them to England
himself." This article shows the soreness
of feeling experienced in Russia; but you
will observe the fallacy of indulging the
argument, which is based altogether on
false premises. The Khedive has not sold
any territorial right; on the contrary,
he has reserved his ultimate territorial
rights in the canal. As a speculator and a
shareholder in a great undertaking, he has
simply, in stress of cash, sold his shares.
Whether the matter will end as comfortably
and as safely as the English Government
expected, is another affair. Upon that
I have my own opinion.

In this busy moment of European diplo-
macy, poor Prince Bismarck has his own
private sorrows. Count Eulenberg, to
whom the great Chancellor's daughter had
been recently affianced, was passionately
attached, and died of rapid consump-
tion following typhoid fever. The notice
which, in German fashion, the parents of
the deceased have sent out to their friends,
is very touching—"He has pleased God to
take from us our only son, Count Eulenberg, who, after his
recovery from typhoid fever, was attacked
by pulmonary congestion and died called
from this earth into the Kingdom of

Heaven. His affianced, the Countess Maiza
Von Bismarck, joins her tears to ours
and those of our three sons. (Signed) Count
Eulenberg-Wicken; Countess Eulenberg,
née Countess Dönhoff." The rich have
their sufferings as well as the poor; and the
poor their joys as the rich. When looking
at the sad notice I have just translated, I
saw a family announcement of another event
in the same journal: one also showing the
peculiar habits and simple nature of the
German people so much, that I venture to
translate it too. "I have the honor to
announce to all my friends and acquaint-
ance that my wife has just been safely con-
fined of a boy. Our joy is all the greater,
since a meritorious Providence had previously
given us ten daughters in succession. (Signed)
Augustus Ketzner, retired Ser-
geant of the 105th Regiment." This gal-
lant soldier, who probably fought in the
French war, deserves well of his country
and of his countrymen, especially if his ten
daughters are good-looking frauleins.

Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark and
the Princess Thyra have been staying at
the Hôtel d'Orléans. The Queen is said to
be an amateur of no small merit in some of
the fine arts, and her taste has probably
been rendered all the more keen from the
infirmary of partial deafness with which Her
Majesty has been long afflicted. Providence
is ever compensatory, and those who suffer
in one sense are given a keener suscepti-
bility of enjoyment in the others. It is so
with the Prince de Joinville, who is an
agreeable writer, and forgets his infirmity,
when all the passing world is shut out from
hearing, as he enjoys himself in the pleasant
companionship of his library. It was to
write the *Châtelain de Bretteville*, who was
dead enough to give points to a poet. Let
me tell you a story of him *en passant*. He
formed one of a pleasant party that one
morning went to have *déjeuner* with Horace
Vernet at Marly. "Battalieu, will you
have *paix de foi* gras?" said Vernet, when
they seated themselves at table. Battalieu
went on talking without knowing he was
addressed. "Foi gras?" roared Vernet
in a louder voice. No answer. The ex-
asperated host rose, seized a double-bar-
reled gun, and fired both barrels just behind
his guest—"What's that?" inquired Bat-
talieu, who had at last heard something.
"It is I," roared Horace Vernet with a re-
turning smile, "who wanted to ask you
if you would have some *paix de foi* gras?"

Not far from Marly now, at Versailles,
the egoists—seven hundred of them—of
the National Assembly are in all the agonies
of trying to elect themselves to the life
office of senators. The pay is moderate,
but the position is good; and some cruel
newspaper has spread the report that there
are to be gold-laced senatorial uniforms, as
in the days of the Emperor. A uniform
and a cocked-hat double the value of the
dignity in French eyes, and now no one will
resign in any one else's favor. A curule
chair has been a cherished object ever since
the first Napoleon founded an Upper House.
The dignity has turned heads, wise and
simple brained up to the period of appoint-
ment. It is told of the celebrated Marshal
Massena, when he was nominated to the
senate, that the great soldier, previously
little of a hyarite, became so elevated in
his aspirations, that he newly furnished his
mansion, and especially gave an order for
a superb bedstead, all radiant with gaudy
hangings and rich gildings. But the up-
holsterer could never come to the grand
idea of the Marshal in the drawings of the
senatorial bedstead he had prepared and laid
before him, and at last Massena got into
ill-humour, and said—"Go, be hanged with
your big bed: let them give me a bundle of
straw, and I can sleep on that just as com-
fortably as I did in the Campaign of Italy."

Soldiers have dangerous duties to per-
form in peace as in war. An instance oc-
curred on Wednesday last, when six offi-
cers of engineers and the staff made a mi-
litary and scientific balloon ascent under
the guidance of the experienced aviator,
M. Goddard. M. Tissandier, who alone
escaped from the fatal balloon, which
few months ago to the zenith, which
attained to lofty an elevation, also left
his aid, and accompanied the party. At
eleven o'clock the ascent was made from
La Vilette, in this city, and the eight
gentlemen successfully took their flight
from terra firma in excellent spirits. The
balloon, the *Univers*, quickly disappeared
from sight, and was last seen by the specta-
tors as a little speck wafted over Paris by a
north-east wind. The hardy travellers
had been in the air about three hours,
and had made some important observations,
when suddenly a loud crackling was heard
from the car, and M. Goddard perceived
that a large fissure was made in the silk,
and that the gas was rapidly escaping from
the rent spherical monster. It seems that
M. Goddard, and still more M. Tissandier,
gave themselves up for lost, and failed in
their usual presence of mind. The descent
was effected with a frightful velocity, and in
a few minutes the balloon fell in an open
space near Vincennes. The shock was ter-
rible. The occupants of the car had thrown
themselves out, or were thrown out by the
oscillations, before the car bumped upon the
frozen ground; and though no life hap-
pily has been lost, the lives of the gentlemen
were very seriously injured. Colonel
Lanuseau, of the Engineers, who had been
given the command of this aerial exploring
party by the Minister of War, is the prin-
cipal victim. He has been up in military
balloons several times, and previously, and
morning took leave of his wife in high
spirits. Madame Lanuseau had gone out
to shop in the afternoon, and when she re-
turned in the evening, imagine her horror
to find her gallant husband lying insensible
on his bed, with both legs badly broken.
He had just been brought in. Major Mag-
nan (son of the late Marshal), also of the
Engineers, has received a compound frac-
ture of one leg. Captain Renard has his
ankle badly put out of place. The others
have all, more or less, slight contusions,
except poor Goddard, whose knee is dis-
placed at the socket. He has also some
internal injuries having been suffered by him.
The event has created quite a sensation in
Paris, and the kind-hearted Queen of Den-
mark, who was much moved by the dread-
ful accident, has sent a letter of inquiry
for the sufferers.

As I have again mentioned the name of
Her Majesty, I do not know if I should
recall the gossip going the rounds of society
regarding the darling Princess Thyra—the
last bird in the royal Danish nest—and the
husband that ruinous life is providing for her.
At the opera the night before last, where
the Danish Queen was sitting in an opposite
box to Her ex-Majesty of Spain, the story
was that the Duke de Penthièvre, son of
the Prince de Joinville, had demanded the
hand of the Princess. Another report was
that intermediate friends were suggesting an
alliance between the Duke of Anjou and

and the fair Danish lady. But the Duke,
who is a widower without children, has the
disadvantage of thirty years' seniority to
the Princess, and therefore any such sug-
gestion would seem absurd, clever and
wealthy as is the Orleans Prince. By the
way, the Duke must have confidence in the
future of France, and his own position, for
he has resolved to rebuild the Chateau of
Chantilly at a cost of about \$100,000, and
the first architect of France has the plans
already complete. But amongst the Bona-
partists, it is stated with confidence that the
Princess Imperial is likely to be the lucky
lucky for the Princess Thyra's hand. This
also seems unlikely, since he is only nine-
teen and she is twenty-two. Nor are the
prospects of imperialism sufficiently good to
render its chief a suitable husband for one
who—though totally free from the vulgar
encombrance of pecuniary fortune—is in-
disputably the very best match in Europe,
when we consider that she is daughter of a
king and sister of a king and sister-in-law
of the heirs of England and Russia.

Regarding Russia, I have at the latest
moment to-night—I write after twelve
o'clock—seen a later article in the *Moscow
Gazette* than which I have translated at the
beginning of this letter. If it be inspired
by Prince Gortschakoff, as they say here,
it is serious, and discloses still further the
Russian sense of soreness on the Suez Canal
affair. "There can be no possible doubt,"
it says, "of the political importance of that
event. The former English preponderance
has been immensely increased by the acqui-
sition of the rights of property belonging to
Egypt. England has unceremoniously
taken the lead in the partition of Turkey.
The English have been long accustomed to
do as they like in Asia, in Africa, and in
Australia, to have their good pleasure in all
parts of the world, and to govern the empire
of the seas without any opposition. They are
now no longer contenting themselves with
seizing distant lands; they desire, in addi-
tion, to hold in their hands the key of the
gates of Southern and Eastern Europe,
thus constituting themselves the absolute
judges of what is good or profitable for
other countries interested. We do not
forget the furious rage excited amongst them
by the Khiva Campaign. We perfectly
recollect the envious intrigues by which
England sought to tie up the hands of
Russia, and to station nomad hordes on
our road under the protection of interna-
tional law. And now that England has
laid her hand upon the Suez Canal, is any
one sufficiently innocent to believe that the
interests of other countries will be impar-
tially protected by Great Britain?" This
strong language, though counteracted in a
measure by the calm and peaceful words of
the Emperor Alexander on Wednesday last,
at the banquet to the Knights of St. George
at St. Petersburg, is serious enough. In
Russia, however, absolute as is the Govern-
ment, there is a peace party and a war
party, and the Czar himself may not always
be able to avoid the meshes of the latter.

THE PRINCE AT MADRAS.

(Pioneer.)

Government House is much more im-
portant at Madras than Paris is at Bombay,
or Belvidere in Calcutta. It is more of a
court; I don't know why—perhaps it is
that it has not so much business. Invita-
tions to Government House are thought
divine things than similar distinctions in
Bombay. Ladies talk of Lady Mary Gren-
ville's looks and dress much as they might
of the Princess's at home. I think the
Madras Government must have a dispro-
portionate number of nice appointments in
gift, so many men seem to have got
them, or to be looking out for them. In
any case there is at Madras no possible
forgetting of Government House; it fills an
immense space in conversation, and I may
assume, a still larger one in people's
thoughts. And yet I don't hesitate to
assert that the Madras Club is socially much
more important and powerful even than
Government House. A man might be
totally ignored by the Master of Guindy
and yet survive; but life in Madras would
be difficult to anyone not free of the Mad-
ras Club. Moreover, the Club is not only
grand but *bon* piece: it reigns by love as
much as by strength. There is nothing of
a clique about it. If it were not so liberal
and catholic, its disapproval would not be
such a condemnation, and it is as popular
with the ladies as with men. Any evening,
every evening, you will see from ten to
thirty carriages drawn up round the Club
House, each beset with members pressing
on the fair occupants, coffee or what-
not. In fact, a lady does not, under ordi-
nary circumstances, consider that she has
been to the band or taken her proper con-
stitutional drive unless she has had a quarter
of an hour's chat at the Club on her way home.
The Madras Club accordingly, being of its
salubrity, cannot do things in second-rate
fashion; and their ball, to which the Prince
of Wales and the Duke of Buckingham, their
new Governor, had accepted invitations, was
bound to be beyond rivalry. And so it
was; but the result was not achieved by
more gross expenditure of money. The
Ball Committee of the Club knew that what
money can do is in the power of any one
who has got money. Many a shoddy me-
chanic would be only too glad to spend a
couple of thousand pounds in giving the
Prince of Wales a few hours' entertain-
ment and to pay another thousand for the
opportunity. What the Club relied
on, and where it felt its superiority, was
the care, the skill, and the taste which
thought out the whole arrangements and
entered into every detail, and consequently
this ball really was magnificent. It pre-
sented such a splendid spectacle, and it
was so comfortable and enjoyable. I don't
think the great rooms of the Madras Club
are so fine as those of the Bygonia Club. They
are large and lofty, but not so large, or
lofty as those of the Bygonia Club. But
the Madras Club has the advantage of
being, on the whole, much larger, of con-
taining a greater number of rooms and of
having galleries, hanging gardens, and all
sorts of outlying dependencies which, under
the compulsion of fine taste, were made to
compose a perfect palace of Armida. A
ball-room, or suite of ball-rooms, seems a
ridiculous thing to go into details about;
but really this ball was, in all its arrange-
ments, a miracle of its kind. There was a
new staircase improvised for the occasion,
and on this occasion saved to the Prince
of Wales and Duke of Buckingham only, which
was broad and stately enough for any king's
palace. The supper party was a roman-
tic and original, that satirized the grand
in its become poetry, and gilding champagne
a sacrifice and homage to the fine. It
was you were tired and dazed with the
splendour of three long rooms in white,
lighted *à la mode*, and brilliant with silks and
satins and various uniforms, you could not
det along broad carpeted corridors, among

flowers and flowering shrubs, softly relieved
from darkness by Chinese lamps or by the
moon, who seemed to have been hired for the
occasion; she looked, moving in and out of
flecked masses of cloud so especially lovely
at that night. When you know, further,
that some *guileless* hand had dropped set-
tees and couches, all constructed to hold
two in luxury (but two only), in every nook
whence the glimpse of the flowers and moon-
light was most charming, and where there
was in most perfection the reality
without the odium of privacy, you will
believe that the eulogies bestowed from
many a pair of full red lips upon the taste
and tact which had dictated all the arrange-
ments of the ball, were sincere and were
deserved. As for His Royal Highness, if
he did not think the Madras Club Ball one
of the very pleasantest entertainments he
had ever honored with his presence, he is
the most consummate dissembler since
Cæsar Borgia. In fact, he did enjoy him-
self, there is no doubt about it. His spirits
never flagged for a moment; he was gay
and gracious to the last, and "the last"
did not come until close upon four o'clock
in the morning!

Before I leave the subject of the Madras
Club, I must remark that it is well govern-
ed, not only in view to the effectiveness of
its more rare and splendid entertainments,
but with regard to the economy, together
of course with comfort, of its every-day life.
Throughout the Madras Presidency, indeed,
the consuming public has held its own
better against the retailing public than
elsewhere in India. Almost everything is
cheaper in Madras—even including Euro-
pean articles, though these, I presume, are
burdened with heavier cost for land-carriage
—than my Indian experience had led me
to expect.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Here is a thorough piece of national
pride. "A true Hidalgo would rather have
his clothes torn than mended!" and here a
ray of hypocrisy. "You steal the pig, and
they give away the potatoes for God's
sake." Horse play, clown's play, and
pig's tail will never make a good article
in quest as any of our own; and "Under a
bad cloak there is often a good tripper,"
reminds us of the days of Cervantes,
when gasconading old scapegraces hung
about every wine shop. The following are
also very full of dry humour. "Have a bill
to pay at Easter, and you'll find lent very
short." "As useless as monkey's fat," is an
old saying of the times of Indian discovery.
"The tired ox treads hard" is of Roman
origin. The following is especially Span-
ish: "The smith's dog sleeps at the noise
of the hammer, and wakes at the grinding
of teeth." "In thinking of love, you begin
when you like and leave off when you can."
is an old truth very happily put. "Pro-
perty forgets even father and mother" is
a fact very sternly put. Good homely
Spanish selfishness can find a refuge in a proverb
such as "My life and soul are at your
service, but not my pack-saddle" and
"Pound the garlic, Pedro, while I grate
the cheese;" "Better be the head of a rat
than the tail of a lion;" "I don't want it,
I don't want it; but put it in my hood." Here
is a hard proverb, steeped in the
mores of experience against borrow-
ing. "He who lends recovers not, or if he
recovers, recovers not all, or if all, not the
same, and if the same, a mortal enemy in
addition." Some of these proverbs are very
pictorial, as one against recklessness, which
runs thus: "The glass dealer's horse fell
out, and he looked on to see which kicked
hardest." Many turn on the saying of
certain proverbial types, like "The unfor-
tunate tailor of Campillo, who worked for
nothing and found thread." To judge by
the adages, Spain has long been ripe for a
Reformation. "The devil climbs the
belfry by the vicar's skirts." "A turn of
the key is better than a friar's promise."
"A church stone drops gold." "Don't take
a good friar for a friend or a bad one for an
enemy." "The friar who begs for God begs
for two." "Where friars swarm keep your
eyes open." "It is always the fools to
wonder the Virgin appears," are not say-
ings expressing much respect for the
national faith of its most strenuous ad-
vocates. Nor is there particular devotion in
the saying, "From a praying young man
and a fasting old one God preserve my
cloak."—Globe.

CUTTINGS FROM THE WORLD.

Is the Times becoming a sort of con-
fessional? One would think so from the fol-
lowing advertisement, which appeared in
its columns on Thursday (26th).—

"A gentleman is anxious to obtain em-
ployment for a coloured man, of good
appearance, who was led by a fellow-servant
to commit an indiscretion while in his
employ, and who, he firmly believes, would
not commit himself again. The advertiser
has satisfied himself from those who have
known him since boyhood as to his previous
good conduct, but is, unfortunately, unable
to overlook his fault, as it is known to
others in his employ, and he fears it would
be an encouragement for them to do wrong.
Reply, by letter, to— This is certainly
somewhat difficult to understand. The
coloured man has evidently committed an
indiscretion, has committed himself, but
has not yet been committed by a magistrate.
But is that any reason why his master
should avoid his own peccadilloes in print?
However, he seems to have made inquiries
from those who have known him in his
boyhood, and is quite satisfied as to his pre-
vious good conduct. But he will not over-
look his fault, in case it might prove a bad
example to his servants. What impartiality!
What Spartan resolution! But how is he
going to punish himself? That is a thing
I want to know—your know."

These ladies who imbibe for stalls at
the Theatre Royal, Old Bailey, may be
concerned to hear that during the past forty
years, but two patients out of the interest-
ing collection operated on at Newgate died
by dissection of the venereal—in less
technical language, had their necks cut.
Those two were Henry Mallin, and a Malay
gentleman who had belonged to the Malay
of the Flower Land. The rest were only
choiced off, dog-wise. This string of season-
able information was imparted to a friend
by Dr. Gibb, the surgeon at Newgate,
at one of those festive breakfasts held in
the Sessions House while the patient in the
adjoining prison is in a state of suspense.

It has been proposed to institute a new
Order, to be called the Order of the Iron
Fist, which will be bestowed on those
commanders and captains in the Navy who
shall have served for five years continuously
on board any of our ironclads without being
fired. Among the gallant officers of our
fleet this distinction will, we doubt
not, be much coveted.

There prevails, I am told, great activity
at the Intelligence Department. The
German plan of being prepared for all pos-
sible eventualities beforehand is thoroughly
understood there, and different plans of an
offensive or defensive campaign in the East
have been prepared. This does not mean
that war is expected at once, but is merely
done on the principle of being always ready,
aye ready. During the Franco-German
war an Englishman asked, in some trepid-
ation, of a Prussian Staff Officer whether it
was really true that the *Generalstab* had
a plan of campaign in England all ready.
We have several, was the reply, and so we
have for marching on Calcutta, Peking, or
Washington. By the way, they have
ninety-eight officers, or something like it, in
the Intelligence Department at Berlin; we
have nine in London. But then the Germans
have so many colonies to look after, and an
extra 5,000, a year is nothing to them,
though, of course, a poor nation like ours
cannot afford such a sum.

Miscellaneous.

The British Consul at Karikal has issued a
notice to emigrants that, designing and
unscrupulous persons try to persuade people
to emigrate to the French colonies of
Cayenne, Guadeloupe, Martinique, or Bour-
bon by false representations; consequently
for the future, every recruiter of labourers
will hold a license and wear a badge on
which his calling will be set forth in English
and in the vernacular languages.

An accident of an extraordinary nature,
attended with fatal results, out of the whole
water-supply of Penang for a time at the
end of last month. It would appear that
three of the engineers of the S.S. *Paraguay*,
then in the harbour, went up to view the
waterfalls; on reaching the basin at the foot
of the falls, from whence the main water-
pipe leads off they found three Chinamen
bathing in it. This apparently stimulated
the fourth engineer, George Lindsey, to
bathe also; so he divested himself of his clothe-
ing and plunged in; after swimming about
for some time he got astride the neck of the
water-pipe and while resting himself lost his
balance, fell backwards into the water, and
in doing so, so completely closed the entrance
to the pipe with his body that it was doubled
up and drawn right in, his feet being up-
permost, and out of the water. His two
friends, who were standing by, on seeing
him struggling, immediately went to his
rescue, and along with the three Chinamen
did all that lay in their power to extricate
the unfortunate man, but they could not
move him; eight men more were subse-
quently detached from the *Alexandra* Hoist, and
the united exertions of the whole party
were equally unavailing in extricating the
then dead man from the mouth of the pipe,
and it was not till next morning when a
Municipal Overseer, who on being informed
of the accident, went up to the fall,
that the corpse was taken out.

If Mr. Freeman has any sense of
humour—and we believe his friends claim it
for him—he will be amused with an article
in the last number of the *International Review*,
written by a gentleman who outdoes Herod
in his development of one of the hobbies of
the historian. Mr. Freeman, as our readers
know, is the protagonist of that school of
students of English history who shake the
dust off their feet when they leave the houses
of those who talk of "Anglo-Saxon" litera-
ture or recognize any historical people as
"Anglo-Saxons." England is the only name
they are willing to give the island and English
the only name they are willing to give to the
language of the inhabitants, at whatever date.
According to this theory, as we understand
it, the tribes which migrated to England
from that part of the continent now called
Schleswig-Holstein, either on their way
across, or immediately on their arrival,
began to talk, not Anglo-Saxon, but "the
common language of Shakespeare and Milton,"
and from that day to this the

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

Town Postage (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern 2 cents.

Rates by Private Steamers.—To the United Kingdom, Table given below. To all other places the Rates are: Letters, 2 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.

S. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

Letters.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 2 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 12; Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Fr.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 20.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

Registration, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Fr.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Straits, Malta, U. S. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, S. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 10; 2 cents; 20; 4 cents; Every 40, 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.)	30	6 4 8 14
Marseilles (Fr.)	30	6 4 8 12
Southampton (Br.)	24	4 2 4 8
S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4 2 4 8
By Priv. Steamer	12	4 2 4 8
via Brindisi	24	6 4 6 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent by Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, & W. H. Naylor, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continent, &c., of Europe.		(Fr.) via Bremen.	(Gr.) via Trieste.	(Fr.) via Marseilles.
Austria,	Letters	18	22	18 1/2 on
Belgium,				
Germany,	Nw. pa.	4	4	O.P.
Holland,				
Hungary,	Bks. } Ptn. }	10	10	O.P.
Luxemburg,				
Switzerland,				
Danmark,	Letters	18	24	18 1/2 on
Faroe Is.,				
Holligoland,	Nw. pa.	4	4	O.P.
Iceland,				
Roumania,	Bks. } Ptn. }	10	14	O.P.
Servia,				
Norway,	Letters	18	24	18 1/2 on
Sweden,				
Russia,	Bks. } Ptn. }	10	14	O.P.
Recreation by all the ports			18	18

